

Cereal Lactic Co., Inc., Woodward, Iowa, and LeRoy V. Porter, M. D., vice president, and Edward R. Hurlock, secretary-treasurer.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 4, 1946, from the State of Iowa into the State of Ohio.

LABEL, IN PART: "Cereal Lactic Improved Vitamin."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, vitamin B₂ (G), had been in part omitted and abstracted from the article.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statements, "4 level teaspoonsful (0.4 Oz.) contain the following: * * * Vitamin B₂ (G), 150 Sherman-Bourquin units * * * 4 level teaspoonsful (0.4 Oz.) supplies the following as compared to the adult minimum daily requirements * * * Vitamin B₂ (G), 0.2 times," were false and misleading since 4 level teaspoonsful (0.4 Oz.) of the article contained less than 150 Sherman-Bourquin units of vitamin B₂ (G) and would supply less than 0.2 times the adult minimum daily requirement for vitamin B₂ (G).

DISPOSITION: April 28, 1947. Pleas of guilty having been entered by the three defendants, the court imposed fines totaling \$200, plus costs.

11846. Adulteration and misbranding of Sol-A-Min. U. S. v. Albert Hassman (Universal Products Co.). Motion for dismissal of the indictment denied. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200 and costs. (F. D. C. No. 14286. Sample No. 50262-F.)

INDICTMENT RETURNED: February 13, 1945, Northern District of Ohio, against Albert Hassman, trading as the Universal Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about December 31, 1943, from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania.

PRODUCT: Analysis disclosed that the product consisted of organic material and small amounts of compounds containing calcium, phosphorus, iron, and iodine. The product contained less vitamin C and less calcium than declared on the label.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), and misbranding, Section 403 (a).

The adulteration and misbranding charges were substantially the same as those reported in notices of judgment on foods, No. 11299, involving another shipment of Sol-A-Min, with the exception that the shipments reported herein were not deficient in vitamin B and iron, but were deficient in vitamin C and calcium.

DISPOSITION: March 31, 1947. The defendant's motion for the dismissal of the indictment having been denied, a plea of guilty was entered and the court imposed a fine of \$200, plus costs.

11847. Adulteration and misbranding of Calbrite Calcium-Phosphorus Tablets and misbranding of Bextra Vitamin B₁ Tablets, Hi-Plex Vitamin B Complex Tablets, Organic Iron Tablets, and Ritamine Vitamin and Mineral Capsules. U. S. v. 354 Bottles, etc. (and a quantity of booklets, leaflets, and placards). (F. D. C. No. 21013. Sample Nos. 59448-H to 59450-H, incl., 59452-H to 59454-H, incl.)

LABEL FILED: October 15, 1946, Western District of Washington.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of November 14, 1945, and June 25, 1946, by the American Dietetics Co., from Los Angeles, Calif., and Yonkers, N. Y.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Calbrite Calcium-Phosphorus Tablets. Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, vitamin D, had been in part omitted from the article. Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statements "Each Calbrite tablet supplies * * * 150 U. S. P. Units Vitamin D" and "6 Calbrite tablets supply * * * Vitamin D 900 U. S. P. Units" were false and misleading as applied to the article, since it would not supply the stated amount of vitamin D.

Bextra Vitamin B₁ Tablets. Misbranding, Section 403 (f), the declaration of the proportion of the minimum daily requirement for adults of vitamin B₁ was not prominently placed on the label with such conspicuousness as to render it likely to be read by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use, since the statement appeared upon the side panel and not upon the principal display panel of the label.

All products. Misbranding, Section 403 (a), they were alleged to be further misbranded because of misleading representations appearing in their labeling. These representations were alleged to be misleading because the articles would not be capable of fulfilling the promises of benefit stated and implied. The nature of the misleading representations and extracts from the labels are reported in notices of judgment on drugs and devices, No. 2224.

DISPOSITION: December 31, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

11848. Adulteration of Cal-Par. U. S. v. 17 Packages * * *. (F. D. C. No. 19993. Sample No. 6514-H.)

LIBEL FILED: June 5, 1946, District of New Jersey.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 24, 1946, by the Hood Products Corp., also known as the Cal-Par Corp., from New York, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 17 1-pound packages of Cal-Par at Jersey City, N. J.

LABEL, IN PART: "Cal-Par Calcium-Phosphorus-Iron and Vitamins B₁-D."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration. Section 402 (a) (3), the article consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of larvae, insect fragments, and rodent hair fragments; and, Section 402 (a) (4), it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth.

The libel alleged also that another product known as Hood-Lax was adulterated under the provisions of the law applicable to drugs, as reported in notices of judgment on drugs and devices, No. 2013.

DISPOSITION: October 28, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

11849. Misbranding of Neo-Enzymes Plain and Neo-Enzymes With Laxative. U. S. v. B. Sanders Wilson (Wilco Laboratories). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200 and costs. (F. D. C. No. 20120. Sample Nos. 28399-H, 28400-H.)

INFORMATION FILED: August 28, 1946, Northern District of Illinois, against B. Sanders Wilson, trading as Wilco Laboratories, Chicago, Ill.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 30, 1945, from the State of Illinois into the State of Washington.

LABEL, IN PART: "Neo-Enzymes Plain A Nutritional Supplement," or "Neo-Enzymes With Laxative An Aid In Digesting Starch, Fats and Proteins Waste Eliminant."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 403 (j), the article purported to be, and was represented, for special dietary uses by man by reason of its vitamin properties in respect of the factors of the B-Complex; and its label did not bear, as required by regulations, a statement of the proportion of the minimum daily requirements for vitamin B₁ and vitamin B₂ which would be supplied by the article when consumed in a specified quantity during a period of one day, and it did not bear, as required by the regulations, a statement of the quantity of niacin in a specified quantity of the article.

The information contained 4 counts, 2 counts charging violation of the law under the provisions of the act relating to foods, and 2 counts charging misbranding under the provisions of the act applicable to drugs. The latter are reported in notices of judgment on drugs and devices, No. 2119.

DISPOSITION: January 9, 1947. The defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court imposed a fine of \$200 on each count. On January 16, 1947, the fine was reduced to \$100 on each count.

11850. Misbranding of Bonquet Tablets. U. S. v. 22 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 19735. Sample No. 23395-H.)

LIBEL FILED: May 1, 1946, Eastern District of Missouri.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 16, 1946, by Bonquet Laboratories, from Glendale, Calif.

PRODUCT: 22 75-tablet bottles and 9 200-tablet bottles of Bonquet Tablets, and a number of circulars entitled "Good News for Tired, Head-Achy Run-Down Men and Women."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 403 (a), certain statements and designs in the labeling were false and misleading.